WATCHY AN & JOURNAL. 6, P. WALTON, JR., EDITOR. MONTPELLER, THUE SDAY, SEPT. 3, 1846,

THE ELECTION.

Monry grave. We can only note a few items, bogic aing with our own town. For the first time thin the memory of man (almost) the Locofor of Mortipelier found thouselves " up a stump" on the first trial for town representative. The first ballot resulted as fellows:

AVhole number of votes, Senttering, S. K. Collins, Third Party, 88 263 Melvin Wing, Whig, 355 Charles Clark, Loco, 354

Majority against Clark, At about five o'clock the accord ballot commend, and considering the distance to be travr vi to get the freemen together a second time, e floubt whether there was ever a rally like that of the people of Montpeller on this occasion. The a could bailet shows within 10 votes of the first; and taking into consideration the fact that five their first vote, and the scattering I vote-making have any of its railroad stories at all relied upon. the 10 missing votes. The second ballot resulted

Charles Clark, Loco, 955 Molvin Wing, Whig, St. E. Collins, Third Party, 85 3 343 13

Commonle on this result and predictions for 1847 are allke unnecessary. We have only to add, that the laboring our in rallying the Whigs, this year, divelved upon comparatively few of our young men: they have deserved high apprehation, and dair services are not to be forgatten. The Whig yete on the State ticket 'a 31 larger than last year,

he in Vermont: and the Whiers came off victotions the first charge. They have a way of doing

Woncester and Dexnery .- Well done: While representative gained in each.

Minnersex - Hard fought, nearly all night, and the Whigh victorious.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

We have hardly retorns enough to warrant any the most as to the result : but we guess the Whigs have gained on the State Tieket and in the Legis- Mexican war with its enormous expens the larg loss. This will leave the Whigs better timulast year all round, but whether enough better to moure the election of the state ticket is at

In this Congressional district (the only one now report thated by a locofoco,) there is evidently no become Probably Mr. Peek will have a majority in this county, while Caledonia, Orleans, Lamoille and 15mes will be against him. VOTES FOR COVERNOR

7.00					ATATA .	7.66		
		10.86	run	COL	NTY.			
	164	24				1846.		
Thorston.	Shide	Kelberr	Slatim,	Ser.	Fator.	Smith	Brains	0
Barre,	116	221	7		113	198	28	
Derlin,	155	132	31	1	154	119	30	
Calais,	19	178	29:		25	173	28	
Duxbury	7.1	36	41		76	38	42	
Middlesex.	115	89	-19		112	110	23	
Montpeller,	238	382	-83	2	260	385	99	
Northileld,	161	503	40		189	214	40	
Patientald,	33	97	28		38	91	26	
Roxbury,	46	80	40		41	94	34	
Waterbury,	101	161	65	8.1	101	154	51	
Worstater,	56	45	- 9		46	43	23	
Woodbury,	221	117	38		23	117	34	
	0	BANG	E 00	HIN	PXV			
Broakfield,	104	100	123		114	82	118	
"Corintin:	132	186	20	2	335	153	46	
Newbury,	198	228	28		202	285	50	
Omngo.	102	98	12		100	100	13	
Ramolph	176	161	164		156	153	163	
Tops mun.	62	154	74		53	171	81	
Washington	142	121	5		126	113	18	
Williamst'n,		137	51	1	107	144	58	
		MOTE	LEC	OUN	TY.			
Cambridge,	90	118	70		81	160	69	
Hydepark,	34	128	36		30	116	50	
Johnson,	87	69	83		80	71	80	
	10 41	100.00	40.00		0.72	14.75	(25.357	

Morristown, 36 187 114 113 111 91 102 31 33 105 171 27 44 42 44 71 33 51 32 CHITTENDEN COUNTY. 67 75 75 8 42 3 109 95 23 CALEDONIA COUNTY. 51 121 92 65 116 54 Cabot. 84 134 22

CONCRESS .- FOURTH DISTRICT. WARRINGTON COUNTY.

MATORITA I	Chandler.	Ponk.	Rowell, Se	
Burre,	108	188	28	
Rorlin,	156	314	29	
Middlesex,	108	112	22	
alontpelier,	259	385	190	
Northfield,	189	210	- 29	
Hosbury.	41	.94	- 35	
Waterbury,	100	161	48	
Wornester,	42	43	25	
	LAMOILLE C	OUNTY.		
Hydepark,	41	114	48 .	
Automora.	75	77	67	
Manufield,	1	25	25	
Morratown,	37	114	108	
Stow.	33	105	158	
Waterville.	21	48	32	
Walnutt.	45	71	32	
	SECOND DE	STRICT		
	ORANGE Co	MONTY.	Hutchinson.	

Brookfield, 152 137 148 109

REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON COUNTY. Bacco, Ohadiah Wood, L. Herlin, Schnyler Phelps, w., Culais, Nelson A. Chase, t. Duxbury, E. W. Corse, w. gain. Marshfield, Stephen R. Hollister, L. Middlesex, Joseph Hancock, w. lontpelier, Charles Clark, L. Northfield, David W. Hadley, L.

unfield, Nathaniel Townshend, L. toxbury, T. R Shaw, L. Vaitsfield, Ithamer Smith, Au. gain. Waterbury, T. Clough, L. Woodbury, Ira McLoud, L. Wordester, Allen L. Vail, w. gain. ORANGE COUNTY.

Bradford, Arad Stebbins, w gain. trookfield, none. Chelson, Perley C. Jones, 1. Newbury, James Buchanan, L. Artemas Houghton, L. Popsham, C. P. Bill, L. Punbridge, E. H. Foster, w. gain. Vashington, Daniel Fitz, L. gain. Williamstown, none.

Belvidere, P. Carpenter L.
Cambridge, Nathan Smilie, L. gain.
Elmere, Heman H. Limere, L.
Hydepark, Nathaniel P. Keeler, L. Johnson, none. Mansfield, Amander Peterson, L. Morristown, Moses Terrell, an. gain. Sterling, O. Sanders, L. Stow, Nathaniel Russell, Au. Waterville, none, an. loss. Wolcott, P. S. Benjamin, b. CHITTENDEN COUNTY.

Burlington, Charles Russell, w. Richmond, none, L. loss. Shelburne, William Harmon, w. Williston, W. H. Prench, AB. gain, CALEDONIA COUNTY.

Cabot, Allen Perry, L. gain, Danville, none, w. loss. Merrill, w. Pencham Ryegrate, W. St. Johnsbury, Joseph P. Fairbanks, w. Walden, none, L. loss. Waterford,

WINDSOR COUNTY. Bethel, Walker, w. gain. Sharon, Stockbridge, All, goin.

THE RAILBOAD. The Middlebury Galaxy pubyour given for Mr. Wing on the first ballot were lishes a ridiculous story that the work on the Cenchanged to Mr. Clark on the second, it will be trai road has been abandoned. We advise the a lead cach of the three parties wanted three of Galaxy to be a little more cautious if it would

> (Read the extracts from Mr. Haywood's Ad-) dress to the people of North Carolina. He is the Locoflora Senator who resigned his sent rather than sustain the British Toriff.

COL. BENTON ON THE MENICAN WAR. We extract the following sentence from this gentleman's speech on the Oregon Trong:

"We have war with a setter Republic-the first of its kind in our history-which every dictate of humanity, every consideration of policy, every calculation of interest, requires to be brought to the most speedy termination."

Maine. In the Lincon and Oxford District the Whig convention which nominated Hon. Freeman Branks.--Herlin is one of the hardest fought H. Morse for Congress, passed the following reso-Intion=:

Resolved, That domestic slavery is one of the greatest moral, political, and social evils which now afflict our country—and although as a State institution, resting solely on State legislation for its existence and support. Congress may not have pow-er to abolish it—yet the national Government ought not, nor have they the constitutional power in any way to be involved in the sin of aning to extend or ustain it, by war, legislative nerion, or in any other manner.

Resolved, That we adopt as our motto, REPEALrepeal of all unconstitutional action to aid Slavery —repeal of all projects for acquiring now territory in which to create new slave States—repeal of the -that the locofocos lave lest in both, and of the Brilish Tariff of 1846-repeal of the Subthat the third party has gained just about equal to Treasury, and in fine, for the absolute, unconditional tractions. This will have the White better at repeal of President Polls, his measures, his men. and his policy.

> KENTUCKY. Senate, 26 Whige, 12 Locofocos House, 63 Whigs, 57 Lecofones. Whig majority in the Senate, 14; in the House, 26-total 40.— Last year, 10 in the Senate, and 22 in the House.

EARTHQUAKE. About five minutes before five o'clock, Tuesday morning, there was an earthquake which was very sensibly feit in this gity and vicin ity, accompanied by the usual rumbling noise.— The shock was sufficient to cause the rattling of doors and window shatters, and to render the os-cillation of the walls of houses distinctly visible.-The motion seemed to proceed in a direction from northwest to southeast, and lasted several seconds. We hear of the shock at Springfield, at the same instant, where it is said to have been of longer du ration than could have been produced by a canon, or the explosion of a powder mill. At Worcester, bells were rung in houses. Braintree, Dedham, Concerd, and various intermediate places felt the bock. At Newburyport the time is fixed at five o'clock. At Jamaien Plain, a chimney was shaken down. A writer from Boverly says, "it sounded as though a dozen railroad trains were pasing over my house." The Traveler says: The augmetic greatly disturbed by the shock. The vibrations ppeared to be in a direction north and south, and have continued for a s cond or two. We shall look with interest for ro of fee. South America. severe earthquake in that arction of the world, the effects of which we have slightly felt.

Some early tisers assert that there was a slight speck fest in this vicinity about half past four .-From all the late accounts which we hear, it is probable that the great shock was generally felt throughout New England .- Boston Courier of the

The carthquake was felt as far cast as Portland, Me, and as far north as Windsor, Vt.

The N. Y. Gourier eays-" We are informed by a gentleman who deals extensively in this article, that since the passage of the tariff bill he has purchased large quantities of wool for twenty-three cents, precisely similar in quality to that for which he was compelled to pay thirty-five cents—or more than one-third off.

Wool has been sold in Lowell, we understand, at eight cents less per pound for the same quality, than it brought before the agitation of the Tariff question. These facts will help illustrate the supesior protection given to the wool-growers by the new Tariff .- Keene Sentinel.

WHO WAS DECEIVED? The last Keeseville Republican remarks that "during the canyass previous to the Presidential Election in 1844, a staunch Whig of Keeseville went to the Ausable Forks for the purpose of making an appeal to the bloomers and others engaged in the Iron business, in behalf of the Whig candidates and the Protective Terriff of 1842. A goodly number were collected to hear him of all parties, and he frankly expressed his fears that the Tariff would not be safe in the hands of Polk—that one of the first acts of his administration would be to repeal the Tariff of 1842. A preminent Loco-Foo Iron-master, standing under a hickory pole he had erected in front of his factory, would repeat at the end of each sentence, 'Wa a lie!' His workmen, who were standing about him, took up the word, and during the rest of the canvans, to anything that was said of Polk's opposition to the Protectiv tem, the invariable answer was returned 'It is a

In short Blackbrook and Ausable gave their usu al Loco Foco majorities, all the bloomers, colliers and laborers about the iron factories voting for Polk. Now for the fulfillment. Polk was elected. The Tariff of 1842 was repealed. Iron fell from \$80 to \$40 per ton. Wages fell about one third. And now on the same Hickory Pole at the Forks, suspended by the neck, hangs the effigy of James K. POLK-and no Whig dirtied his fingers by assistin to raise it there either-and that same iron maste tells his hands that they have been deceived, be trayed and rained-that Polk is a Free Trade man and a traitor. Will any man tell who deceived them?"-Plattsburgh Whig.

OF John Smith, Jr., who writes for the Post and puffs himself, attributes what he calls the defection of Mr. Haywood from the Locofoco party, to his visit to Lowell last summer. Those manu-facturing establishments will be the death of the Locofoco party, if they are not themselves killed— and that doubtless is the secret of the administration-every thing which contributes to the growth of the North excites the envy of those who have not the enterprise to compete with it in the same employments. They must be destroyed, if possi-ble.—Baston Whig.

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"I MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF PA TEC-

The meeting of the friends of Protection in WASHINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL Washington County and vicinity, was holden pursuant to potice on Thursday last, and was large,-For want of the minutes of the Secretaries, we are not able to give all the details. Hon, HENRY F. pelier, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1846. Janes presided, and the meeting was addressed by Hon, WM. UPHAM, GEO. B. CHANDLER, Esq., and ourself. Senator Pittles was not able to be present, but addressed a letter in reply to the invitation of the committee, which was read.

Mr. Upham went at large into the proceedings of the late Congress on the Texas question, the Oregon question, the Mexican war, and the war apon the Protective policy. We shall ere long publish his speech, delivered in the Senate upon the latter question, in full. The abstract, published in our last, indicates that the speech was elaborate in important historical facts, and we doubt not it will be I bund that they were brought to bear powerfully u pon this important question. The publication of - which we are not. Mr. Chandler briefly "defined his position" in frank and unmistakable terms. He declared himself to be in favor of a PROTEC-Ti VE TARIFF; and that there might be no mistal tes about his declarations, such as have unlockily ha ppened in the case of President Polk, Mr. Dillin glam, and other men of like stamp, Mr. Chandlor declared that he was for the REPEAL OF THE FP EE TRADE TARIFF OF 1846, and for the House at 10 o'clock, A. M., after which all vacan-R1 SSTORATION of THE PROTECTIVE TAR- cies will be filled. The committees will enter upon IF P OF 1842, with Protective Whigs to execute their duties at 11 o'clock, and report to the Secrethe t law faithfully, fully and honestly. He also tary as soon as practicable. dur slared himself to be in favor of distributing the in favor of one Presidential term, to prevent the c'clock, A. M. po wer and patronage of the Government from being brought to bear upon a second election; against at the County Clerk's office on that day. the Sub-Treasury, and in favor of repealing it; n gainst SLAVERY, and in favor of ABOLISH- M., precisely, under the direction of the following 1 NG SLAVERY in the District of Columbia and awarding committee: the Territories, and against the admission of more S lave States into the Union, or the expenditure of t' to public money for the acquisition of more Slave Cerritory. We believe we have embraced all the asterial points in Mr. C.'s remarks, and if we have iot, we will cover all by stating his declaration that to Congress, he may be expected to set. Mr. C.'s and to transact any other business. declarations were highly satisfactory to the meeting, and we doubt not will be satisfactorily receivmany to vote on Tuesday last, we have not a doubt will be delivered. Addresses may also be expected that a large majority of the freemen of this Dis- from gentlemen who may be present. trict approve of the principles set forth by Mr. Chandler. The result of another trial we trust will ed all premiums, except on Field Crops. tend to spread this opinion through the District.

The following is the letter of Senator Phenrs. It speaks for itself; let it stir up every reader to more energetic action in behalf of his country.

MIDDLEBURY, Aug. 22, 1846. OBBIN SMITH, ESQ.

Sir,—Yours of the 19th inst. was duly received.
It would afford me great pleasure to be present at Montpolier on the occasion referred to; but I regret to say to you, that the pressure of my private affairs, after so long an absence from home, forbids it.

Refreshments and fruits will be offered for sale.

Good music will be in attendance.

Admittance to the Ladies' Pair gratis to members: 124 cents for those not members. The proceeds will be applied for the benefit of the Society. As a public man and as a citizen, I have ever

felt bound to contribute my efforts to check what I have considered the downward progress of affairs in this country, and to bring the administration of its Government back to a conformity with the theory and true spirit of its constitution, and with that system of national policy best calculated to promote its permanent prosperity. That its prosperity is endangered, more especially that of our section of the country, must be apparent. I think, to every course of events. The legislation of the present that the true policy of these opposed to the extension of slavery, is very simple. There is no sort sion of every true principle of national economy. System, and the Sub-Treasury, are measures bad in themselves, and doubly mischievous in their combination. The effect will be, as it was designed to be, to stimulate the introduction into this country of the productions of foreign countries while our domestic industry is hampered and depressed, and the resources of our own country rendered unavailable. The natural and necessary consequences will be a burthensome foreign debt—deraogement of the currency—depreciation of property—stagnation of industry in every branch—and individual as well as national embarrassment and distress. The remedy is with the people. Whether they will apply it in season, or will be brought to it only through a series of suffering, is a question which they must solve. That they will be slow to assert their power in vindication of their own rights and their power in vindication of their own rights and for the preservation of their dearest interests, I greatly apprehend. Such is the force of party attachment and party discipline, that the true theory of our institutions is inverted in practice, and men in office instead of being the servants of the prople become their dictators. The dictation of a party convention composed of more politicians and ty convention composed of more politicians and the proposed politicians and th partizans, is held to be imperative upon every de-partment of the government, and the representaexpense of their judgments and their consciences. Recent events have exhibited this evil in a mo alarming aspect. We have seen Senators denounce ed for the conscientious discharge of their high duties in conformity with the opinious and wishes of their immediate constituents, and in one instance a Senator driven from a seat in which the confidence of his follow citizens in his capacity and his integrity had placed him, necause he could not yield his judgment and his conscience to the keeping of his leaders. The tyranny of a faction, struggling for power, and exasperated by opposition, a worst tyranny in the world. It rests with the people to determine whether they will sabunt to it-whether the great interests of this people shall be in the hands of the leaders of a faction to be disposed of with a view to their selfish and embitious purposes, or whether the representatives of the people shall not only be free to act, but shall be retheir honest and sober judgment, and with a engle eye to the welfare of their constituents, -in short, as are all who were taken from the shaft alive. -whether men in office and in power shall be the servants or the masters of the people

To the expression of my regret that I cannot be sake not of mere party ascendancy, but of those great and vital interests which are at stake and I fear are about to be sacrificed. With great respect,

I am sir, youre, SAMUEL S. PHELPS.

have been added this year. In the steamer which in the free States. arrived at Hopgkoog last month with the overland

THE FAIR

SOCIETY

Will be held in and near the Court-House in Mont-All persons intending to compete for premiums on Animals or Plowing, should give notice to the

Secretary previous to Sept. 20th, that necessary accommodations may be made. All Animals and other property offered for exhibition must be registered by the Secretary or his clerk, who will deliver to the owners of the ani-

mais or property so entered, a card, containing the number of such entry, which shall be affixed to the article or articles-in case of animals, to the animal or pen.

delivered at the Court-House the day previous. th is speech will supersede the necessity of giving to present for exhibition only, Animals or Imple-Any person not a member of the Society wishing the speech of Thursday, if we were able to do it ments, can do it by having the same entered upon the Secretary's book, and pay 124 cents for each

as consistent, it is desired that articles should be

implement and 25 cents for each animal. No animal or article shall be taken from their place previous to 4 o'clock, P. M., unless by permission of one or more of the Committee of Arrangements.

The several committees to award premiume will report themselves at the Probate Office in the Court-

proceeds of the Public Lands to the several States; Society who shall pay one dollar previous to 11 All persons will be considered members of the

The business of the Society will be transacted

A Planning Match will take place at 9 o'clock, A.

Addison Peck, Montpelier. Elymas S. Newcomb, Waterbury. Abel K. Warren, Berlin. The Society offer for the best Plowing, \$5 00. For the second best do., \$3 60.

At 12 o'clock, precisely, the annual meeting of the in principles he is a WHIG,—as such he holds the Society will be held at the Free Church for the purdootrines which he avowed-and as such, if elected pose of choosing the efficers for the year ensuing,

At 2 o'clock, at the ringing of the bell, a proession will be formed at the Court-House, under ed by a majority of the freemen of this Congres- the direction of Gen. S. B. Flint, and will proceed sional District. However party ties may have led to some commodious place, where the Prize Essay

At 4 o'clock, P. M., will be published and award-

The ladies of the village have volunteered their services open that occasion, and will tastefully arrange the court room with valuable articles for exhibition, and many of them for sale.

Refreshments and fruits will be offered for sale.

J. W. HOWES, Secretary.

SLAVERY.

The following judicious remarks are from a Washington letter, in the Bangor Whig:

"While we are talking about abolishing slavery. intelligent mind which watches dispassionately the holding States into the Union. It seems to me he, to stimulate the introduction into this country what we must prevent, and we can do it with right doubt, too, we shall carry Winconsin and Iowa the tives of the people in the legislative hall of the nation are compelled to bow to that dictation at the in Congress from all these States, pledged the

DREADFUL EXPLOSION OF FIRE DAMP. Pottsville (Pa.) Miner's Journal of the 29th ult., has an account of an explosion of gas which took place on Wednesday last, at the colliery worked by Mr. George Rich, on the West Branch of the Mt Carbon road, known as Lewis vein, which was most disastrous in its results. It was followed by what is known to miners as choke damp, and black or after damp, by which eight men were there over-powered. So violent was it that for a long time no assistance could be extended to them success fully, and Mr. Rich the owner, who entered for the purpose, was near falling a victim to his philanthro-ny. At last they were extricated, six of them perectly insensible, one, by the name of John Tiley, dead, and long after yet another, who, though quired to act, in conformity with the dictates of Mr. Rich himself, was, for a long time, in a state of oncomeiousness and delirium, but is recovering, The scope was of heartfelt interest-the prostration of the sufferers, the dismay of the spectators, and agony of families of the injured men, presentwith you on the 27th, permit me to add that of my ed one of those scens, that persons who do not live cordial and deep anxiety for your success, for the in mining districts can form no adequate idea of.

"LET WELL ALONE." To show how this maxim has been regarded, it is only to reflect, that one year ago the country was every where prospering —wages higher than ever for labor, and the reve-CHRISTIANITY IN THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE. Government, but a sinking fund was rapidly pay-Rev. Dr. Bridgman, of Canton, in a recent letter ing off the public debt accumulated under the Van says: "The missionaries in the northern ports are Buren administration. Now we are engaged in a ch encouraged by what they see around them, war which we cannot hope to see the end of short It is reported that a few are about to be baptized of a FIFTY MILLION DERT, and more likely one both at Shanghai and at Amoy." In the same letter, he says: "The Roman Catholics are coming to be paralized; labor reduced; sixty millions to in clouds. You have perhaps heard of the Bishop be sent out of the country extra for goods, &c. of Nanking. Though his bishopric includes only which we have all the means to produce at home three provinces, he has seventy-six thousand —to please what party? Answer, the slave inter-Christians under his care; five hundred of whom ests and their dependants for office and promotion

Last war, all duties were at once doubled, to mail, there were ten Italian priests. The Bishop is himself an Italian, and he has come from the north to receive, and direct to their labors, these ten, and also ten others who have recently arrived, all for his mission. It is said that one hundred Roman Catholic missionaries will enter the country this very."

Last war, all duties were at once doubled, to meet the expenses—now the reverse policy is pursued. The war is to be carried on by borroining, north to receive, and direct to their labors, these has the burner of government credit in the snape of ten, and also ten others who have recently arrived, all for his mission. It is said that one hundred Roman Catholic missionaries will enter the country the government is in better credit,) which must be redeemed eventually by heavy duties, or by distinct the country of t rect taxation .- Keene Sentinel.

Our readers are already aware that Hen. Wm.

II. HAYWOOD, the eminent and able Polk Senator ers. They were against protection out and out.—
from North Carolina, resigned his seat on the 27th

We, the (Jackson) republican party of North Carolina, ult. rather than vote for the new Tariff, holding olina, in particular, went for incidental protection—
httmself bound by Legislative instructions not to moderate protection, by a "judicious Tariff," They vote against it. Mr. H. was forecomely denounced were for declaring the Tariff of 1828 and 1832 unfor his course at a proper season. That pledge has the protection was extreme, but not unconstitutional, been fulfilled in "An Address to the People of and that the "Union must be preserved." What North Carolina," which has just reached os. It is the Republican party of North Carolina thought

the next season will probably be one for ten millone more! Will it produce revenue enough to pay
me-half of the appropriations? I am quite sure it
be a crime to deny my faith. To avoid misrepresentation, I give you the words of those wise and do much more. Wherefore, it this experiment will works no well as its warmest friends have predicted, the Government will fail in dobt twenty-five millions this (fiscal) year. So long as the war lasts, and for such a period of time after it as the war expenses continue, it will be the same thing. But if the expenses continue, it will be the same thing. the experiment works as illy as its more violent

much short of thirty millions the first year, and I can see no honest way to prevent its yearly increase, except by a resort to direct taxes.

Direct taxes ought to be our very last resort—Public debt is an evil that I abbor, more than ever, since I was a member of Congress; and therefore it was the conclusion of my mind, that this Tariff Experiment ought not to be tried, and certainly not at this particular time. The acts of a Congress which went to diminish the revenue, but to increase the expenditures, did not seem to me to be consistent with prudence in any Government, more discussion, and I by this experiment, that her Senators should help to carry on the unnatural condict? What, but the naked desire for an apparent party unity where there was really no party concord. For North Cardina had not local or State interests which will be served or elevated by it. None whatever.

The limits of this address will not allow of illustrations by a tedious detail of enumerated articles. I reserve that for a more suitable occasion, only increase the expenditures, did not seem to me to be consistent with prudence in any Government, made to carry on the unnatural condict? What, but the naked desire for an apparent party unity where there was really no party concord. For North Cardina had not local or State interests which will be served or elevated by it. None whatever.

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expenditure of fifty millions of dollars, and of a
their favor, moderately and reasonably, by a "live foreign war, such experiments amounted to party and let live" law of love among breithen of a comthe particle and a new territory, viz:

Verily it appeared to me that its passing would be California. No honest country would take the territory without paying the owner for it, and if we the law office, for the experience of fifty years of would, Mexico cannot yield it appearany other terms. Hence, whether we were to have peace or war with | used nations, for the sake of perpetrating an experto, we needed much more money to carry on issent upon the United States. the Government When the plainest rules of arithmetic and common sense thus compelled me to with is to the new principle, that all "duties are to withhold my support from a Tariff experiment, to be laid ad valorem." It is not the least remarkable

Not giving time, tiffant factories are destroyed by the hand of logislation, and the older and more mature establishments are compelled to diminish their operations forthwith, and consequently to discharge a number of their laborers, and reduce the wages of all. The laborers suffer more than the owners, because they are less able to bear it. The sudden loss of work will be to many of them and their families a loss of tood and raiment; and that which the law-maker is commanded to pray forhis "daily bread"—he would be thus rudely taking by law from the working man of his country. And the experimental Tariff act was the more objectionable, inusmuch as many of our countrymen—the Northern laborers, who are to suffer under it—will be put out of employment in the beginning of with greater difficulty; and at the North, the poor, when without labor and wages, encounter a degree of suffering, in that inclement season, which we have no just conception of at the South. You must see it, before you can fully appreciate it. Also, a studden alteration of the Turiff must, of necessity, distinb the home market of our manufac-

nundreds and thousands—in losses to some, ruin to others, and stiffering to many.

Even a bad Tariff law, then, should not be repealed so as to fall down too hastily, when its gradual abrogation would create less inconvenience to the Government, and its sudden change may oppress the poor, or do injustice to any section. The Government ought to have compassion on all the people, and particularly upon the laboring classes. The manufacturers at the North are not all "Abbott Lawrences," whose fortune has been the themse of so many Tariff speeches. The Compromise and the duties gradually and periodically for mony years. It gave nine years' notice. This experimental Tariff will reduce all the duties upon only four months' notice! The latter was hereb, cruel, unjust legislation—harsh to the wealthy, cruel to the laborer, unjust to both; and the general welfare did not require it.

This of traud, he may probably be convicted, or if disposed to oppress the merchant, he can be prevented. In short, where the tax is specific the collector only weighs or measures the quantity; where it is day read to oppress the merchant, he can be prevented. In short, where the tax is specific the collector only weighs or measures the quantity; where it is day read to oppress the merchant, he can be prevented. In short, where the tax is specific the collector only weighs or measures the quantity; where it is day read to oppress the merchant, he can be prevented. In short, where the tax is specific the collector only weighs or measures the quantity; where it is day read to oppress the merchant, he can be prevented. In short, where the tax is specific the collector only weighs or measures the quantity; where it is day read to oppress the merchant, he can be prevented. In short, where the tax is specific the collector only weighs or measures the quantity; where it is day read to oppress the merchant, he can be prevented. In short, where the tax is specific the collector only weighs or measures the quantity; where it is day read to a tax form

all—will, when taken together, work an entire revolution of our financial system. One at a time they might have been introduced more safely, some they will be, in the time of their commencement, it is calculated to excite apprehension and alarm. To put them into simultaneous operation, was, indeed, a political move of party, too violent and too potent for good. They will affect all the business of the people most injuriously and with a Government expenditure of fifty nations, and a revenue under twenty millions, the Government itself may be crushed under-their combined operation. To attempt it when the nation was at war abroad, and the officer of interlional falsehood. It must be proved there, as a borrower at home, clearly apexpected there, as a borrower at home, clearly appeared to a saint to be unwisely jeoparding public credit and private confidence. Revolutions are selden reforms, and certainly reforms need not alseldom reforms, and certainly reforms need not always be revolutions. One must reasonably fear, that, without a miracle, such strong measures, acting with their combined power against the existing order of things in the country, may create a resultion in trade, pecuniary distress, bard times, popular excuments, and sectional agitations, preceding another contest for the Presidency, and do nobled any good, but a few political agitators and rich speculators. I thought they would go very far toward producing an overthrow of the Democratic party, if they did not entirely accomplish it. These consequences were too natural not to be apprehended; and the last mentioned result was predicted openly by some, and probably anticipated by others, of my own friends, who yet voted for the Experimental Tariff bill, without approving of it. Experimental Tariff bill, without approving of it, the Treasury Department to collect them as may Unless it should be repeated or materially modified, seem best to its officers and according to its rules. its consequences now belong to the developments. I come now to show that what the Experimental of the future; so I need not illustrate the grounds. Tariff makes the rule of taxation, the fathers of of my conviction by minuter statements. Let time the Republic made the exception. What they de-

of my conviction by minuter statements. Let time test its correctness.

Fourth. In none of the Tariff acts of the United States in former years was the industry of our own country burdened by discriminations made against home manufactures. Their policy was to build up, and not to destroy—to protect, and not to oppress. Not so the experimental Tariff. And is it not a mistake to suppose that the Republican prooppress. Not so the experimental Tariff. And is it not a mistake to suppose that the Republican people of North Carolina were at any time hostile to those acts merely because they were "protectier?" Our hostility was aimed at the extent of the thing, not the thing itself—at extreme protection, not protection per se. With here and there an individual exception, (for Republicans in those days were alternative to forego the conclusion of my own judgements.

[HON, WM, H. HAYWOOD'S REASONS FOR [lowed to differ] I holdly affirm that this was the re-RESIGNING ON THE TARIFF QUESpoblican dectrine of our State; and the people will
Know it to be true, when I remaind them that it was or his course in the House next day, and thereup-on declared that he should give his reasons in full connafactures. We thought it was unjust, because

North Carolina, which has just reached os. It is the Republican party of North Carolina throught frank, forcible, and must to thousands be conclusive. We have room only for Mr. Haywood's reasons for opposing the new Tariff bill, which are as follows.—N. Y. Tribine.

First. Our country is involved in an expensive First. Our country is involved in an expensive war, and the wisest among you cannot foresee its close. We have a large array invading Mexico, and a large ravy off her coasts, along the Pacific Ocean and in the Guif of Mexico. The sum already appropriated by Congress for the Government expenditures of the fiscal year, exceeds rivary millions of dollars. Will the Experimental Tariff raise revenue sufficient to "pay as we go?" Certuinly not. Congress knew that, and therefore authorized a loan of ten millions, at the very time we were possing this Fariff; and the first act of the next session will probably be one for ten millions. It was be a ministration to make the first act of the next session will probably be one for ten millions.

Now, the experimental Tariff, as I interpret it, program have said of it, why, then it will hardly fundamentally violated this dectrine. It discrimentally light the truth lies between them. It moved, but it did so against our demostic labor; will work, but it will work hadly, and work you heeply in debt; and if it is adhered to "without alteration," the public debt will be increased, not much short of thirty millions the first year, and I by this experiment, that her Senators should help

lovernment here, we knew, expected to terminate not in degree, as to discriminate against them .-

t, how could I hesitate? circumstance connected with the passage of this act, that this new ad valorem article in the Demosee, that this new as unorem article in the Demo-Science. The Tariff of 1842 ought to have been modified, but not by act which reduced the duties as early as the 1st December.

In all great alterations of the Tariff diminishing

tties, the reductions ought to be made upon reas- Another not important circumstance is, that the onable notice to the people, whose property and business will be affected by them. In that case, there may be inconvenience to some, but it does not bring rain down upon so many innocent people.—
Not giving time, infant factories are destroyed by

will be put out of employment in the beginning of market whence they come-the law fixing the per winter, when other employments will be obtained cont and the collector of it ascertaining the foreign with greater difficulty; and at the North, the poor, value of whatever is taxed, viz.; the sum of the urers, coal-diggers, and mechanics, and involve or measure the quantity; wherein, if he be guilty undreds and thousands in losses to some, rum to of fraud, he may probably be convicted, or if dis

The first of the Revolution, that "represented in the Independent Treasury, of itself, is sentation and taxation should go together." Now, a great change; the Warehousing act, another:—this is a great principle of liberty never to be desand the Experimental Tariff, the greatest of them pised; and the abrogation of it cannot be necessation of the Republic. But it means

Mr. your say?